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## **Developments**

SOMALIA:	Violent Struggle for Power Goes On			
	In the four months since UN troops withdrew, banditry and clan skirmishing have continued in Mogadishu and elsewhere,  Dozens of Somalis, including 17 on Thursday in Baidoa,			
	have died in such flareups in recent weeks. The flareups have hampered international relief efforts at a time when relief workers are reporting a new rise in malnutrition.			
	Politically, tension is high, as General Aideed tries to restore the factional unity that was shaken by the defection of top lieutenants, including his financier, the militia leader Osman Atto. Atto and longtime Aideed rival Ali Mahdi have called for new negotiations, but Aideed shows no sign of compromise despite his apparently sliding fortunes.			
	— Atto had lent financial and logistic support to Aideed during his war with the US and the UN in 1993, but last month, with Aideed's top military commander, Atto ousted Aideed from leadership of the faction he had led since at least 1991.			
	— Atto has won the public support of several prominent and influential business and political leaders, and, with Aideed's commander behind him, he probably has the military advantage in Mogadishu.			
	In turn, Aideed last month declared a national government and appointed its top officials; at last count these included at least four vice presidents and more than 70 cabinet members many of these come from Aideed's clan and few have significant followers			
	Aideed still hopes to win international recognition for this government and financial and military assistance from Libya, Nigeria, and perhaps Sudan.			

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Vietnam:

## Oil Production To Fall Short of Goal

The operator of the Dai Hung oilfield, Broken Hill Proprietary of Australia, has revised its estimate of the field's reserves from the 800 million barrels per day it quoted in 1993 to 100 million b/d, according to press reports; Dai Hung now produces 30,000 b/d.

-	Hung now produces 30,000 b/d.
	— BHP originally expected Dai Hung's production to peak at 230,000 b/d in 1998 but now says that further development of the field is "not commercially attractive" unless Hanoi amends contracterms to lower taxes and improve cost recovery.
its { 200	the new estimate is on target, Hanoi will have great difficulty reaching goal of boosting oil production to 300,000 to 400,000 b/d by the year to be commercially yield.

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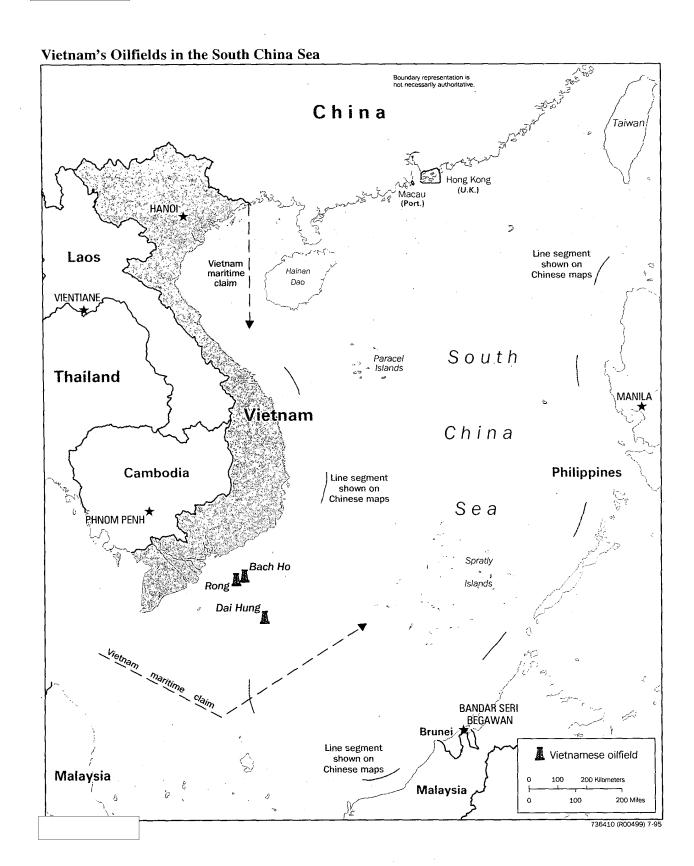
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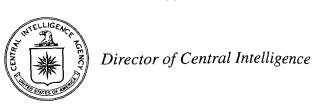


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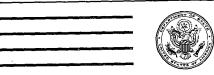
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## National Intelligence Daily

Monday, 17 July 1995







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China:	Signs of Flexibility on South China Sea Claims  China plans to announce its willingness to accept international law and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea as a basis for settling territorial disputes in the South China Sea at meetings with ASEAN late this month,  Although the announcement probably will be well received in the area, it will do little to immediately clarify those				
	claims.				
	— Under the UN convention, subsurface features cannot be used as the basis for claiming territorial waters; this prohibition regulates the extent of any maritime claims in the South China Sea because only about 40 of more than 700 land forms in the area are permanently above water.				
	clarification of China's specific maritime claims in the South China Sea would take some time because of concerns about international and domestic repercussions,				
	Philippine Foreign Secretary Siazon told reporters recently that China's announcement was a major shift and showed a willingness to compromise. In addition, Chinese and Philippine officials plan to meet again next month to consider a "code of conduct" in the Spratlys to govern new construction and fishing. Bilateral talks in March and June failed to make any headway				
	— By proposing to use the UN convention in settling maritime boundaries, Beijing may also be seeking to press Vietnam to accept a maritime boundary based on the principle of equidistance in resolving the Tonkin Gulf dispute.				